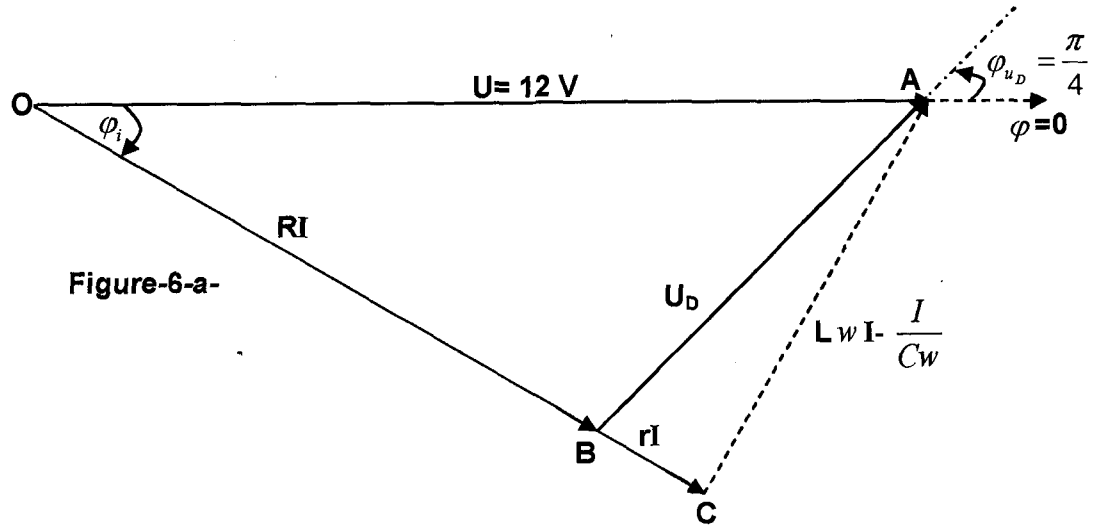

Figure-6-a-

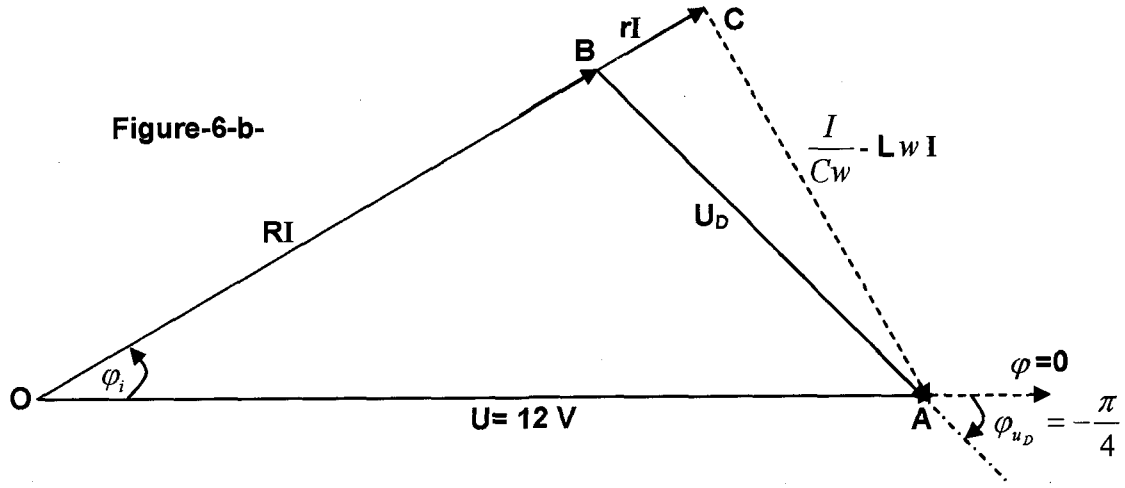

Figure-6-b-

b- La figure -6-a- correspond à notre circuit, car $\varphi_{u_D} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ rad.

c- Le circuit est inductif, car $\varphi_u - \varphi_i = -\varphi_i > 0$ alors $\varphi_i < 0$.

3°/ Echelle : 1V correspond à 1cm, car $\overrightarrow{OA}$ mesure 12 cm et U= 12V.

* $\overrightarrow{BC}$ mesure 1,6 cm alors r I = 1,6V alors I = $\frac{1,6}{r}$ .AN : I = $\frac{1,6}{20}$ = 8.10^{-2} A.

* $\overrightarrow{OB}$ mesure 8,7 cm alors R I = 8,7V alors R = $\frac{8,7}{I}$ .AN : R= $\frac{8,7}{8.10^{-2}}$ = 108,75 Ω.